WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK. Sales at the Stock Exchange ..... SEPT. 27. 

## THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

The following report of the concluding proceedings of the Anti-Nebraska Convention at Auburn, was received too late for publication in our morning edition, though we were able to announce the main fact, of the nonination of the Whig candidates for Lieut-Governor, Caual Commissioner, and States Prison Inspector. The report as published closed with Mr. Plyve's motion to nominate Bradford R. Wood for Lieut-Governor.

The uproar again commenced, when the previous question was moved, but and carried.

The roll was then ordered to be called.

Mr. Snow rose and attempted to speak, but was choked down, with loud cries of "Order," "Order. While the roll-call was going on, Mr. Snow attempted a call fer all Democrats to withdraw, but he was

Many Delegates no withdrew. The result of the call was that HENRY J. RAYMOND received 127 votes and Mr. Wood 84.

Loud and repeated cheers attended the announcement, and Mr. Raymond was called to the stand.

He returned his thanks and said he would labor for the advancement of those principles which had been laid down at Saratoga and reaffirmed at Syracuse. They were a rock on which whoever set himself in opposition against would be broken. [Applause.] Meses FITZHUGH and BARNES were then nom-

insted by acclamation. Mr. Blunt moved for the appointment of a State Committee of sixteen, which was carried.

Gen. Amos P. Granger then moved the following

Gen. Amos P. Granger then moved the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the Baltimore platform, adopted by the Democratic and Whig National Conventions, without authority, and in direct violation of the sentiments of a was majorily of the people of this Siste, we Whits and Democratic hereby repediate for the past, the present, and the fature.

Besolved. That we doesn the Fagitive Slave law as act of carryagious an exercise of power not granted in the Constitution; averse to the declared sentiments of the great founders of the Republic, South and North, as set forth in the Declaration of American Independence—the platform on which the General Government was exected.

Resolved, That the Federal Government has no rightful power to interfere between the inguive slave and his master, that the clause in the Constitution where such power is sought refers not to the general Government, but to the States only, not a grant of power to Congress, but merely a recognition of a compact previously entered into between the States when underthe Confederation, before the constitution was formed, and that when the general Government assumed to pursue and consign to perpetual hondage a guildican man it mistook list callide.

Resolved. That we recommend that a Convention of Delegater from the five States qual in number to their representatives in Congress, respectively be held at the City of Syracuse on the Fourth of July, 1856, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States for the next Presidential Election.

The resolutions were adopted with tremendous

Dr. Snodgrass moved to call this the "Republican " Organization. Carried.

And then, after a vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned sine die.

The interest in the proceedings of the Convention continued to the last moment.

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAINE ELECTION.—The defeat of the Republican nominee for Congress in the VIth District (Mr. Milliken) is confirmed by The Bangor Mercury of Sopt. 27, which says:

We learn that Hancock Plantation in Arocoted, Fuller, 135; Smith voted, Fuller, 135; Soith, 25. This makes Fuller's plurality in Arocstook, as we count it, 1.138, and elects him by 107 votes over Milliken. The vote stands thus:

Milliken's plurality. Fuller's plurality. 

Total......1573 .....107 Wisconsin.-On the 8th ballot the HIId District Convention presented Charles Bellinghurst, editor of The Burr Ook, (a Democratic, Anti-Nebraska paper) published at Juneau, Dodge Co., as their candidate for Congress. The last vote stood: Billinghurst 24, Pinckney 1, Baird 1, Blanchard 11, Blake 6, Dory 1, Daugherty 1. A motion was then made that Mr. Billinghurst be unanimously nominated, which was carried. Mr. Billinghurst in 1852, was one of the Pierce electors, but like thousands and teos of thousands of the Democrats of the north-west, he repudiates the new test of political faith imposed upon the party by Pierce, Douglas & Co., and stands upon the Republican platform. The Anti-Congressional ticket is now complete. Judge Wwman Spooner in the 1st District, is a Free Soiler: Mr. Washburn in the Hd, a Whig, and Mr. Billinghurst has acted with the Democracy until the Nebraska iniquity was committed. These nominations are significant of the character and strength of the Republican movement in Wisconsin.

and strength of the Republican movement in Wisconsin.

HARD SHELL NOMINATIONS.

Osnego,—Assembly, I. John Carpenter of Oswego; 2. O. H. Whitney of Mexico; Sheriff, Alanson Donge of Fulton: Superintendent of the Poor, Thomas Donsir of Oswego; County Treasurer, L. Allpren of Mexico; Special Judge, Henry C. Benedict of Oswego; Coroner, Robert Anderson also of Oswego; Special Surrogate, Julian Carter of Ambey; Justice of Sessions, Jacon Poits of Williamstown. The Congressional Delegates were instructed in favor of Williamstown. John Schot, Special Surrogate, Julian Carter of Williamstown. The Congressional Delegates were instructed in favor of William Lowis of Oswego. The "Corrupt Pierce and Seymour dynasty—repudiating "all coalition with Administration Polywogs and "Abolitopists, and piedging united sapport to our "standard-bearer, Greene C. Bronson, were adopted "by acclamation. Columbia.—Mr. Allen Rossman of Hudson, for County Treasurer, at this Convention last week.

Columbia.—Mr. ALLEN ROSSMAN of Hudson, for Courty Treasurer, at this Convention last week. Peter F. Mesick of Chathan was nominated for Superintendent of Poor, James Caldwell, Hudson for Coroner, and Joes Van Duesen Jr. of Greenport, for Sessions Justice.

Sarstoga.—For Special Judge, Judge Corey.

Sar stoga.—For Special Judge, Judge Corry.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Cliveland, O.—WM. H. STANLEY, the Anti-Nebraska candidate, was elected Councilman of the Fourth
Ward by 85 majority. The same Ward gave Pierce
a majority of 107 votes!

Bostom, Mras—The vote on the annexation of
Charlestown on Monday stood, in the twelve Wards
of Boston; Yes, 3,333; No. 1,373. Majority for annexation, 1,90. The citizens of Charlestown will
vote on Monday next, Oct. 2. A great difference of
opinion on the merits of the question exists in that
city, but the fieling in favor of amalgamation seems
to predominas. Should their vote be in the affirmative, the union will at once take place, in accordance
with the provisions of the act of the Legislature.

SUDDEN DEATH-Supposed Suicide.-Coroner O'Donnell was this morning notified to hold an in-quest at the house No. 223 Elixabeth st., on the body of Henry Esson, who died suddenly last night from the effects of poison, supposed to have been adminis-tered by simself. The case will be investigated.

ecticut Fairfield County Agricultural Soelety hids its Fair in Statuford on the 26th, 27th, 28th ad 29th insts. The Rev. E. H. Chapin and other address them this afternoon (27th inst.) at o'ck. Mr. Bargum is President of the Society.

ROSECUTION FOR DREWEENESS.—In Newington, Onn., on Saturday, the 22d inst. Elijah Whiton was fought before Justice Roger Welles, Jr., charged ith drunkenness and profunity. He was found guilty on both charges, and refusing to disclose where he obtained the means of intoxication, he was fined \$20 and the costs, amounting to \$31.74—which he hadd.

MR. BAYARD CLARKE ON THE NEBRAS-KA QUESTION.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1854. DEAR SIR: In a recent letter with which you hon-

ored me, the following pessage occurs:

"As the time is approaching for the Whiga of this Congressional District to present a candidate for Congressional District to present a candidate for Congress, and as your name is prominently spoken of in connection with that office, your friends are desirous to know your views in reference to the all-absorbing question which now agitates the country, viz: the repeal of the Missouri Compromise."

Accompanying your letter I received also a copy of two resolutions adopted at a meeting of certain dele-

two resolutions adopted at a meeting of certain delegates (of which you were one) to the Congressional Convention referred to, which I append below, so as to embrace the whole subject in my reply. Before proceeding to answer the particular inter-

rogatory propounded, or the matter contained in the resolutions, it is proper to be stated that, so far as my name has been suggested in connection with the nomi-nation for Congress, I am indebted solely to the parnation for Congress, I am indebted soiety to the par-tiality of friends, and to no efforts or expression of my own. And in order that I may be clearly understood in regard to the sentiments about to be expressed, I wish to record, in the most emphatic terms, my disap-probation of the prevailing system of making piedges pending the election, or preliminary to the nomina-tion of political conventions. It was one of Talley-rand's savings, that words were given us to conceal sayings, that words were given us to conceal ughts. Had he lived in these days, with ordiour thoughts. Had he lived in these days, with ordinary opportunities of political experience, he might have said, with equal motion, that piedges were only made to be broken. If a public man or private citizen has no better testimonial to offer than the promises extorted by expediency, he is unworthy of confidence or of favor. Conscious integrity and independent rectitude repel as an insult, any proposition to exact conditions binding the legislator or citizen, and he who would unhesitatingly comply with such offensive requisitions, would just as readily disregard them when interest or solicy dictated disobedience. The

sive requisition, would just as readily disregard them when interest or policy dictated disobedience. The deep agitation which now disturbs the country is the direct consequence of pledges recklessly made, and still more unscrapulously violated.

Having thus premised, I shall proceed to state my viewe concerning the "Nobraska bill" and the "Fa-"pitive Slave Law," without reference to a nomination for Congress or for any other office, but in my simple relation of a private citizen, who seeks no higher ambition or greater glory than to serve his country in that most honorable, when well discharged, of all capacities.

of all capacities.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the The repeal of the Alexanir composition of the Arison most flagrant and daring outrage upon plighted legistive faith which our history furnishes: an example of audacious wrong, the intany and injury of which time can neither eradicate nor extinguish. In the words of Washington, when writing of the treason of Arnold, it was an act of "perfidious villainy." Thirtyof Washington, when writing of the treason of Ar-neld, it was an act of "perfidious villatiny." Thirty-four years ago, after a fearful struggle, which con-vulsed the Union from its center to its circumference, Missouri was admitted as a State, upon the expres-condition that Slavery was to be excluded north of the parallel 36° 30°. The struggle by which that event was consummated was protracted and alarming—the most marked and dangerous after the adoption of the was consummated was protracted and alarming—the most merked and dangerous after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It was regarded as a Southern victory. The act was signed by a Southern President and advocated by the most eminent Southern President and advocated by the most eminent Southern President and advocated by the most eminent Southern President and the North at the concession to Slavery south of the prescribed line, that scarcely a single Northern Representative who voted for it was returned to Congress. That act assumed a higher dignity and import than ordinary legislation, for, being the result of the first acrous collision between the Slave and Free States, it was considered and treated as a solemn compact—a moral covenant—as obligatory as the Constitution itself. Hence, when the authors and abettors of the recent netarious repeal speak of the Missouri Compromise as a law "repealable like any other statute." cent netarious repeal speak of the Missouri Compro-mise as a law "repealable like any other statute," they stulify themselves and deliberately falsify his-tory. It remained for political neophytes of this day to discover the unconstitutionality of a compact sanc-nifed by more than a third of a century of uninter-rupted ecquiescence, and scaled and reaffirmed by the wisdom and virtue of the purest and best statesmen of the country and the age. These demagogues have sought to attain as uncaviable a notoriety in inter-preting the Constitution as the Mormons have in pro-facely attempting to descerate the Holy Scriptures, by claiming new revelations. They both belong to the same order of "Latter-Day Saints," and have equal claims to virtue and integrity.

equal claims to virtue and integrity.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that the

Thave no hesitation, therefore, in saying that the Nebraska bill of abominations should be "unconditionally and immediately repealed," and that my best efforts shall be directed to that end, whether I occupy a public or a private position.

The proposed monifications of the Fugitive Slave law meet my unqualified approval. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to the extent and obligation of that clause in the Constitution respecting the rendition of "fugitives from labor or service," no cande men will deny that the law as it now stands is offensive to the moral sense, feelings and convictions of the whole community where it has to be executed, and that a cardinal principle of popular liberty and personal rights is shannefully wronged by its sufforcement, the practical remedy for which is the incorporation of Triol by Jury.

ment, the practical remedy for which is the incorporation of Triol by Jury.

In conclusion, let me add the times are portentous and pregnant with events. When territorial aggrandizement is openly avowed as the means and motive for augmenting slave power; when the acquisition of Culas, Mexico and Central America are toe subjects of public discussion, locking to the same admitted design; when the reopening of the African slave trade is biddy broached, and an international Fugitive Slave law announced as a measure demanded by the South, as a feature of Governmental policy; when these things are passing before our eyes, I say he must be willfully blind who does not see that sectional interests are selfably arrayed against the harmony and integrity of the Union, through the aggressions of the tegrity of the Union, through the aggressions of the slave power. Against this disastrous and suicidal policy it is the duty not only of the North, but of all American freemen, to stand in firm and unyielding policy it is the duty not only of the North, but of all American freemen, to stand in firm and unyielding opposition. To do this, needs courage and resolution—the one successfully to resist aggression, and the other clearly to ceine and firmly to maintain the right. There should be no more tampering with that spurious Democracy, which is all things to all men, only the better to betray each cause in turn. The day of concession has gone by. If the freemen of New-York are only true to themselves in the coming contest, the Empire State will ocho with a loud and stern voice that allout of popular indignation, which has lately thundered along the White Hills of New-Hampshire, the pine forests of Maine, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the prairies of lows. I am no agitator; no fanatic; no alarmist; no sectional partisan. It is my pride and boost to be an American citizen, in its broad and national sense. I am proud of this great State in which I was born; of its extended empire; its vast resources; its noble energies; its splendid achievements; its growing grandeur; but I am prouder than all of its popular institutions and its free principles.

I am, with sincere regard.

Your friend and servant.

BAYARD CLARKE.

Mr. William Derrie.

Mr. WILLIAM DURRIS.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854. The political world is in a state of effervescence. Decomposition of old parties and new formation around new centers, with all the intrigues, surprises and jealousies that attend such a process, have set at naught the ordinary calculations of sagacity, and ut-terly defy all prophecy. The Whigs of Massachusetts rejected the proposal of fusion with the Free-Soilers with scorn. They imagined themselves strong enough, either alone or by the aid of the "Know-Nothings," to carry the State, and their memories of the contests of the last three years were too fresh in their minds to

allow them to coalesce with their old enemies. The Republican Convention was, therefore, principally made up of Free-Soilers; its resolutions were Free-Soil resolutions, and its candidate a Free-Soil candidate. Not that this was reprehensible; under the circumstances the Convention could de nothing

Many of the Free Soilers joined the "Know-"Nothings" at an early day in the expectation of being able to control that organization, and thereby make it contribute to the defeat of the Whigs. But make it contribute to the defeat of the Whigs. But I am inclined to believe that those that went out to shear will come back shorn. The Whigs have latterly joined this new order of Saint Jonathan in great numbers, and will probably constitute a majority of its members before the November election. The office-holders, with an instinct that comes to them as naturally as to pigs the gathering of straw before a storm, have put on the mystic emblems, and can wink and play pantomime with the best of them. From the Secretary of State up to the august Messenger of the Governor-from Ceuncillors to State-House Watchmen—all rejoice in that happy ignorance which has lately become so fearfully prevalent.

But how all the schemes that are based upon the future action of the Know-Nothings can be success.

ful, is difficult to see; for such a tangled web neither politicians nor spiders ever wove before. Gen. Wilson, the Republican candidate, is understood to be a full feathered "American" bird, and stands as fair a chance as any one to receive the support of his new friends; but he has a dangerous rival in Mr. Winthrop, who was initiated last week. Who knows which will be the favorite? Though perhaps this latter gentheroan is only thinking of returning to Washington to fill the vacant chair in the Senate. The present Whig office-holders will move heaven and earth to

to fill the vacant chair in the Senate. The present Whig office-holders will move heaven and earth to prevent Wilson from receiving the Know-Nothing nomination, because they fear the loss of place. But those who are scheming to obtain places, will on the other hand work for him, because with the success of a Whig Know-Nothing Governor there would be few changes. If any, in the State-House.

Other difficulties also perplex the General. Mr. Burlingsme will probably be the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in his district; and several Free Soilers, of more or less note, are apprants for other offices. Now all these gentlemen know that if a Free Soiler is adopted as the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, their individual prospect are

offices. Now all these gentlemen know that if a free Soiler is adopted as the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, their individual prospect are darkened because the order may well be supposed to rebel against the monopoly of offices by one section. Hence a large number of the General's former friends to whom has appeared the vision of a seat in the Legislature and the honor and profit thereinto appertaming, are understood to be most patrictically indifferent with respect to the bestownent of gubernatorial honors on the Republican nomines.

But this is not all. The time breeds office seekers as the torrid air breeds flies. Respectable trunkmakers and prying oyster-openers, in the city and in country, briefless lewyers, ambitious blackmiths and layers of stone walls are possessed by the desire of filing the Governor's chair, to which they imagine their unparalleled worth will add new dignity. The number of insene men who hope by this new and secret machinery to six in the place of John Winthrop is really alarming. Some predict that we are desired to live under the ferule of Mr. ex-Schoolmaster Wright; others think that Mr. Russell, the youthful is really diarming. Some preciet that we are destined to live under the ferule of Mr. ex-Schoolmster Wright; others think that Mr. Russell, the youthful Riadamanthus, is to transfer his Court from the slave pen to Beacon Hull. Some say that a gantleman whose sele distinction is that he is the original Know Nothing is to be the standard bearer, and they invested against allowing eleventh-hour men to get the start of the heroes of the 'long cru-l and bloody wars,' in the road to preferment. Others, with hammer and saw notions, assert that our future Chief Magistrate is now at work in a mechanic's shop in the rural districts at \$2 a day. It is to be hoped that his Excellency will take good care not to smaah his fingers. It is also said that a distinguished pomelogist, whose political reputation is based upon sundry after-dinner speeches, and on sundry letters of declination, (which were the first intimation to most people that he had been a candidate at all.) is confidently named as the properest man. In all these calculations Gov. Washproperest man. In all these calculations Gov. Wash-barn is coolly set eside, but who knows but that he may repent of bit St. Patrick's dinner speech and so escape the punishment which the Know-Nothings had vowed? Stranger things bave happened. Altegether there is no lack of candidates; and the fact that so great an army of patriots stand ready to

serve their country will give a sufficient answer to those creakers who mourn the degeneracy of modern

But, seriously, I think this new movement, how-But, seriously, I think this new movement, now-ever efficacions it may be to rebuke the interference of alien priests in our politics, is calculated to do a great harm to the Anti Slavery cause at this time. People had become tired of the old party war cries; their ellegiance to party leaders was weakened; and the bold movements of the slave power had at last the bold movements of the sinve power had a last aroused the free spirit of the North, so that it seemed that the long-hoped-for struggle for supremacy was to be decided. And now this new issue was presented to divert and distract the friends of Freedom and to defer once more the triumph of the Right, while the slave power has leisure to plan new schemes of agrandizement.

It is sometimes difficult to forstell the course of a party at so early a period. But we presume that the Know-Nothings will come into the field as subservient to Sinvery as either of the old parties. Mark these indications presented thus at the very outset. "If these sed the free spirit of the North, so that it seemes

cations presented thus at the very outset. "If these "things be done in the green tree, what shall be in "the dry!" (For which, overhaal your Bible, as the immortal Capt. Cuttle advises, for my remembrance of Scripture quotations is no overly accurate.) The new order is understood to be successful in Southern eites. It defeated Mr. Benton, the manifest representative from the Slave States. It is bitterly hostile to Mr. Seward, the bravest Anti-Slavery champion of the Whigs, while Mr. Fillmore, the approver of the Fugitive Slave bill, is in full fellowship, and will promably be its candidate for President in 1826. Moreover, its organs declare that it is not sectional, but national; and we know what a world of dirt eating and servilly to kidnappers is covered up by that fair seeming phrace, on we not, On Mr. Commissioner Hallett' And, leafly, its recognized leaders, as far as they are known, like the partisans of Abanton, of Cataine, and of John Tyler, are the broken down hacks of old parties; mer bankringt in fortune and reputation, men who are constitutionally and by fore ordination opposers of moral causes—whose broadest view of philanthropy, and highest idea of patriotism is to hate a "cussed furriner," in the elegant phrase of the day. I may be mistaken, but I think that this movement is not besed so much on at intelligent opposition to the wickendess of the Romish Church, or on the danger be done in the green tree, what shall be in Y'' (For which, overhead your Bible, as the I may be mistaken, but I think that this myseneat is not besed so much on at intelligent opposition to the wickendess of the Romish Church, or on the danger apprehended to our institutions from its crafty de-signs, as upon a narrow and bigoted prejudice against those whose features, brogue and manners are

distasterin.

Certainly nothing can be more hostile to the nuclearmental ides of our Constitution than this distinction of race. "Democracy," said Bancroft, "is the surpremacy of man over his nocidents." A noble sentiment! Neither the color of his skin, nor the place of his birth, ror the defects of his education, should deprive THE MAN of his equality before the law. And how can the Free Soiler, who denounces the popular children against color, view with approval or indif-Certainly nothing can be more hostile to the fundaprojudice against color, view with approval or indif-ference the absurd and cruel treatment which our vulgar Young America bestows upon the Celt and

the Teuton!

I have viewed this matter as an Anti-Slavery man;
and I can but regret deeply that so many of our
friends have suffered themselves to be turned aside frends have suffered themserves to be turned aside for the purpose of aiding a cause less vital to the country. The Catholic Church, however, is the nat-ural ally of Slavery, and of every other form of des-potism, and perhaps it is designed by Providence to retard the accomplishment of any one great good un-til others are linked with it, so that whatever op-presses and degrades man shall be banished from the world together.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS.

Correspondence of The S. T. Tribune Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1854.

Whether from gallantry or conviction, the learned Director of the Academy has awarded a generous tribute to the women of the present age, in comparing them with their illustrious sisters of the Seventcenth

He says: "I doubt if one can find to the same degree, among those admirable examples of former times, that stamp of superior purity, of noble and simple dignity, of high and generous inspiration, that readiness for sacrifice, that calm existence 'joined to activity of spirit, that domestic virtue united to fortune's favors which constitute the charm and honor of the age in which we live.

In that distant, brilliant and illustrious past, there existed precious imprints of virtue, but we are often obliged to seek for them in the penitent days of their possessors. The most casual reader of French hisory finds that the devout self-sacrificing Mademoiselle de la Valliere expiated her faults by thirty years of immolation. The pious and beautiful Mademolselle de Bourbon, the worthy sister of the great Conde, the neglected wife of the Duc de Longueville, the prime agitator of the Fronde, the gallant, heroic, adored, flattered and outraged adorer of the coward-ly and selfish de la Rochefoucauld, sheltered herself from the storms of her youth with all the glories of her charms within the walls of the Carmelites; and we know not which to weep with first, the Duchess de Longueville or the Duchess de la Valliere. Scores of worse ones, such as Madame de Montespan and others of those dazzling beauties, left their faults to the world and hid their virtues behind the monastic veil. Mademoiselle de La Fayette saved her honor from the kindling passion of Louis XIII in a convent. The pure, the spotless Mademoiselle du Vigeau whom the great Conde hoped for, and whom, though himself esponsed to another by royal ordinance, he hopelessly loved, hid her despair in the boundless love of the infinite, and became Sister Martha of Jesus.

Madame de Sevigné and Madame Grignan, her daughter, seem almost the only women of their time, illustrious by rank, talent and physical charms, who preserved their reputation independent of convents and the courts of the Regency and of Louis XIV. Great virtues were then most often the results of great trials, and not the natural fruit of quiet, steady, un-

The striking examples of female putity, benevo-

lence and charity which are known in the highest stations of rank and fortune of the present time, are not within the judicature of the Academy, and bence

are passed by in silence. The concours for the prizes of Montyon are confixed, with two exceptions, to the lower classes, among whom the temptations to corruption of ideas and manners are supposed to have the most dangerous influence. These exceptions pertain, 1st, to Priests, Nuns and Sisters of Charity; 2d, to acts of courage and devotion in soldiers.

The last may be a sacrifice, sudden and entire, of

life, the former the same sacrifice accomplished slowly, without emotion or colat, while life may lend its strength, and is thus more particularly the appenage and honor of woman.

If you will pardon the presumption I make on your patience, I will give you the Academician's exhortation to the women of France, to whose spirit our own American women are showing themselves so ready and so willing to respond:
"Women of all conditions," says the eloquent

speaker, " you do not feel sufficiently how useful you may be to those around you, what different evils you may cure, what happy influences you may exert, how many souls unquiet, idle, misled in the paths of error, which your natural empire, so fatal in societies feeble and corrupt, so beneficial in these strong and elevated, might be able to soothe, regulate and establish. There is a proselytism of " duty and of honor, of personal dignity, of the good and noble employment of life, of solicitude in regard to the obligations of rank and fortune, of the serious culture of intelligence and soul, which you may be able to accomplish with as much fruit as that which results from the apostleship of charity. It is a work worthy of minds and hearts illumined by a holy light. Do not believe it above your " forces nor beneath your mission; it is your mis Sisters of charity succor the victims of weakness as well as him led away by force. It must be sweet to guide a great heart in the right way, and to lead others where they could not go alone. All women will not have the fortune of Beatrice. They will not always find a brilliant and terrible Dante who "they may inspire; but they may create serious, dig-nified and virtuous manners, and thus the evil exerted may be in itself a real and great good."

The first two Montyon prizes for acts of soif sacrifice, consisting of \$300 each, were accorded to two women aged 61 and 72 years, who had devoted their lives to families who had lost their fortunes, and who thus, instead of being able to support their servants, found themselves, by illness and various reverses, dependant on these faithful servants for their mainte-

Five medals of \$200 each were accorded to five other women who had shown devotion similar to that of those who had taken the first prizes. Prizes of \$100 each were given to seventeen other persons, of whom four were men. One prize of \$100 was awarded to a soldier of Havre for various exposures to danger for the rescue of others.

Of the works which the Academy has crowned,

according to the wish of Montyon, as most useful to public morals, it has offered to their authors the first two prizes of \$700 each. One prize of \$400 was given to the author of "The Life, Agony and Death "of Louis XVII." Five prizes of \$200 each were given for various works of Literature, Philosophy and History, among which is the translation into French verse of Dante's Divine Comedy, by Mr. Ratisbonne, now a converted Jew and Catholic priest. The Academy's annual prize for poetry, on the subject of the " Acropolis of Athens," was awarded to Madame Louise Colet. It is the fourth time she has been thus honored; and, as says the reporter, " the "acad-mic talent of the author gives her an incontestible right to this barvest of laurels."

Thus in the Academy's distribution, woman has found her Pantheon inscribed, "To all the glories of the fair sex is the country grateful." Au REVOIR.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Alms-House was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the Rotunda. Present, Governors Draper, West, Dugre, Henry, Pinckney, Duke, Townsend. The President, Governor DRAPER, in the chair.

The President, Governor Draffer, in the chair.

Number of persons remaining in the various institutions under the charge of the Governors for the week ending Sept. 23: Bellevue Hospital, 719; Lunatic Asylum, 524; Alms-House, 1,028; Penitentiary, 489; Penitentiary Hospital, 477; Work-House, 809; Small pox Hospital, 2; Randall's Island, 844; Randall's Island Hospital, 234; City Prison, 241; Total, 5,287.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of mending the roof of Bellevue Hospital, reported that it was impracticable to raise the roof, and recommend that the existing one be permanently put in order. Directed to advertise for preposals. The Committee also recommend the building of a wing to Bellevue Hospital or building, on Twenty-eighth-st. of such dimensions as may be deemed necessary and expedient, and of a character and design which will best conform to the present main buildings, and also permit of a still further enlargement to correspond with the same on Twenty-sixth-st. A resolution was adopted sulhorizing the Committee to procure plans for the proposed buildings ferthwith.

A communication was received from the Deputy-Keepers of the Penitentiary asking an increase of pay, in view of the increased expense of living. The matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries. Gov. Pinckney offered the following resolution,

Gov. Pinckney offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Wardens be requested to report to the Board monthly the kind and quality of all articles in use at their institutions. Adjourned.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Tuesday,
Sept. 26. Match for \$2,000: mile heats, best three
in five, in harness.

H. Woodruff's gr. g. Eddy.

1 2 1 1
F. J. Nodine's br. m. Highland Maid... 2 1 2 2
Time-First Heat.

First quarter.

0:38
Half mile.

1:44
Half mile.

1:54
Mile.

Second Heat.

First quarter.

6:41
First quarter.

0:39 First quarter 0:41
Half mile 1:17
Half mile 2:34
USION COURSE Union Course, L. I.—Sept. 25. Match for \$200;

Same Day .- Match for \$2 000; three-mile heats and 

Same Day .- Match for \$600; mile heat, best three 

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BURGLARIES.—The store of James Thompson in Hamilton-av., between Henry and Nelson-sta., was feioniously subsered on Monday night, and robbed of a silver watch and chrin worth 450 and 56 in bills, which were abstracted from native the pillow of the bed in which one of the famale occupates was electing.

The house of Mr. Stockton in Dean-st., near Neving was similarly entered on the same night, but as the occupants are absent it is not known how much was taken.

Another fugitive slave case is before Mr. Co seper Ingraham of Philadelphia, whose huge loyalty the South caused him once to pack off to the region of chains and whips a wrong man. A sharp look-ou must be kept upon the doings of this "Democratic"

The negro claimed in the present instance i Henry Massy, the "property" of Franklin Bright, Queens County, Md. He was arrested at Harris-burg, Pa. The District Attorney, J. C. Vandyke, appeared for the claimant, and D. P. Brown and W. A. Jackson for the fixture.

W. E. Lynch of Kent Island, Queen Anne Co., Md., swore to Bright's ownership of the chattel in question. It seemed, however, that the negro was

left by the father of the claimant Franklin Bright, to his brother Joseph Bright, who died last su leaving a will, but the negro was not specified in it, and the cetate is not yet settled. Wm. Birly, a Deputy Marshal, who assisted to seize the chattel, testified that the chattel said he was a chattel, or in other words, owed service to Bright. Commissioner Ingraham this time was in no extra hurry to pack off the chattel, and required an affidavit from the chattel of the facts which it relied on, and on the affidavit being made, postponed the further hearing until Mon black persons present, and but few whites. Virtue.

Liberty and Independence is the motto of Pennsyl-

The Hon. Leonard Jarvis, for several terms a Representative in Congress from Maine, and a prominent politician of the Democratic school, recently died at his residence, at Surry, in the State men tiened, at the age of seventy-two. He was a native of Cambridge and a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1800. Mr. Jarvis was a near relative of the late Dr. Leonard Jarvis of Claremont, N. H., and of the Hon. William Jarvis, formerly Consul at one of the Spanish ports, and now resident at Wethers-

AFFRAY AT A CAMP MELTING.—A serious affray occurred at a camp meeting in Corintii, Me., on Friday evening last, between a number of young men belonging to Exeter, Me. In the meleo one of the combatants named John Bussell was dangerously stabled in the region of the heart by a rann named Benjamin Herrin, and at last accounts his recovery Benjamin Herrin, and at last accounts his recovery was uncertain. Benjamin Herrin and his brother David G. Herrin, who bad also assaulted Bussell, were arrested and held for examination, which was to take place at Exeter yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27-2 P. M. ASRES-There is only a moderate demand for Potsat \$7 and Pearls \$6 25.

Corros-The market is quiet, and the stock being small has a tendency to sustain prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Prices of Western and State Flour have further declined 50c. P bbl., making a total decline of \$1 50 during the past three days; the arrivals are light, but the apprehended large receipts depress the market, and prices at the close favored the purchaser.

Canadian Flour is held at \$8 25. The sales of Western Canal are 3,100 bbls., at \$7 2 \$7 25 for common to good State, \$7 #\$7 37 for common to good Ohio and Upper Lake brands. Extra Genesee, \$8.2

Southern Flour has further declined 25c., and is dull and very unsettled-so much so that our quotations are nominal; sales 700 bbls. at \$7 50 @ \$8 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, Alexandria, &c., and \$8 50 @

\$9 for fancy and extra brands.

Rye Figur is dull at \$5 75@\$6 25 for superfine. Corn Meal is inactive and heavy at \$4 371 @\$4 44 for Jersey, and \$4 18; for State.

GRAIN-The market is very unsettled for Wheat and is 5c. lower; the increased receipts depress transactions; at the decline, however, there is a fair demand for export, which is a new feature in the trade. Sales of 1,000 bush, very inferior white Southern at

\$1 25; 500 bush, prime white do. at \$1 70; 900 do. on private terms; and 5,600 good new white Canadian at \$1 38, in bond. Kye is lower and unsettled at \$1 16 @ 61 18. Oa's are better and less freely offered; sales of

State and Western at 48c. 254c. Jersey, 47c. 249c. Corn is ic. higher, and the demand for the east and shipping is moderate, and the arrivals are light; sales 20,000 bush, at 76 jc. @77c, for Western mixed, sec. 2 sic. for round yellow, and 73|c. @76c. for presound.

WHISKY-The market is very firm with a limited supply; sales 100 bbls. at 42c. for Jersey, 42@42ic. Ohio, and 43c for Prison.

PROVISIONS-The market is heavy for Mess Pork at \$14, but firm for Prime at \$12 3 \$12 06. Beef is firm and quotations unchanged. Lard steady. Butter and Cheese quiet.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ........ SEPTEMBER 27.

Arrived. (of Bath.) Doughty, Hamburg 51 days, miles. and 155 peace ngers to master.

Bork Almira, (of Fortland.) French, New Orleans 22 days,
sugar, &c. to Assith & Stevaneon. Sept. 8, James Powers,
scamma of New York, died.

Brig Fiorence, Williams, Turks' Island 15 days, sait to F. Z.
Tucker. Salled in company with schr. G. M. Robinson for

Brig Florence, Williams, Parts Island 3 axis, act to 5 . Z. Tucker. Salled in company with sehr. G. M. Robinson for New York.

Brig Colonist, (Br.) Mullens, Ponce, P. R. 19 days, sugar and molasses to E. W. Dunham & Son. Captain Mollens is very sick on hoard.

Brig Richmond, (of Wilmington, N. C.) Colson, Wilmington, Stays, neval stores to Brown, De Romett & Co.

Schr. Louisine, Nesl, Charleston 19 days, cotton and rice to McCressy, Mott & Co.

Schr. Rhoda & Beulah, Robbins, Wilmington, N. C., naval stores to McCresdy, Mett & Co.

Schr. Flor de Vongs, (Port.) Mattos, St. Ubes 45 days, salt to Depeau & Leal.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., 3 days, flour to master.

Schr. Tryall, Adams, Nantucket Mays, oil.

Schr. Potemac, Ketchum, Alexandria 4 days, to master. Schr. Black Squail, Rose. Alexandria 4 days, coal to master. Schr. S. E. Parker, Bodine, Norfelk 2 days, grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. John, Daniels, Rockland, lime SAILED-Ship Star of the West, Woodward, Liverpool. WIND-During the day south.

Whalers.

Whalers.

Arr. at New-Bedford 32d, ship Eliza Adams, Lawrence, North Pacific Ocean, Payta June 17, with 168 sp. 1,100 ds. wh. oil and 16,666 fb bone on board. Sold and sent home during the voyage 526 bile. sp. 1,366 do. wh. oil and 11,666 fb bone. Cid. at do. 25th, ship Triton, White, Pacific Ocean; bark Helen Snow. Weeks, do. Al letter from Capt Lakeman of ship Lancer, of New-Bedford, reports her at Mauritius July 8, with 1,250 bbla sp. oil. Speken July 28, off Ambriz, Africa, barks Kathleen, Allen, New-Redford, 1,506 bbls. oil all tod; same time, Nye, Howland, Dartmouth, 110 bbla—crews of both vessels all well.

Foreign Ports.

At Bombay July 20, ship Brewer, Thrane, for China, Mg. At Port Louis Mauritius July 10 bark Three Brothers, Jane,

At Port Louis, Mauritius July 10, oach Australia.

At Mozen bique July 10, bark Maryland, Winn, from Providence April 16, arr. 4th, for Zanzibar few days, achr. Henry Fitzgeraid, Jones, for Madegascar & Goldfinch, Lovett, from Salem March 24, arr. on the Coast May 26.

At Loando, Africa, July 23, bark Isles de Cabs, Miller, from and for New York net; brig Reinder, Moulton, from New York (150 days pressee) and salled Aug. 4 for the Coast U. S. ship Dale, Com'r Whittle, for Monrovia, salled from Loando July 21.

York 100 days pressed and sailed Aug. Torking town township Dale, Com'r Whittle, for Monrovia, sailed from Loundo July 21.

Passed Gibraitar, 31st uit. an Am fore an aft. sehr.—probably the Geo. C. Ackerly, from Maiaga for N. York.

At Nantes 1st inst, bark Delphos, Soule, for Bordeaux soon, to loud for New-York.

At Buence Ayre-Aug. 30, barks Mary Elizabeth. Hitchborn, for New-York; Wm. Schroeder, Upton. for do. 15 days; Marga-etta, Galacer, for Borden Mary Broughton. Bowers, for do.; Alabama, Stockbridge, for New-York; Paladin. Cole. diag. Prescott. Spara, do.; Snagdragon, Howland, from New-York via Montevideo, arr. 3d; brig Bloomer, Fuller, dug; N. Hand, Tutner, for New-York 3 days.

Arr. at Maianzas lith inst., bark Adaline, Newman, Quebec (not as before.)

(not as before.)
Arr. at Miramichi ilith inst. bark K. W. Jarisberg, Soeberg,
Boston; brizs Elbe., Waiden, New Haven—13th. Mary Sproat,
Altkin, Boston. Cid Inth. schr. Maria, Murie, do.
Arr. at Quebec 20th inst., bark Wapelia, Nickerson, Boston.

HARTFORD—Arr. Sept. 23, schrs John W. Bill, Reynor, billedelphia, Robert Smith, Dickinson, do.; 24th, schrs. Alson Bacon, Sonthard, Philadelphia, Fannie Hazard, Gines, O.; Mary Mershon, Tursedo. Sid. 2d, schrs. Powhattan, Min. New York; Maria E. Hale, Crossley, do.; Brases, Dickins, New York; Maria E. Hale, Crossley, do.; Brases, Dick-CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD to PHIL-

ADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1, North River.—Two lines daily, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning Line at 7 A. M., by greamboat JOHN POTTER to SOUTH AMBOY, thence by

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.—
NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING APRIL 10, 1854.
Levre New York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and
4 P. M.

P. M.
Leave New York for Somerville (way) at 6 P. M.
By steamer RED JACKET and WYOMING, from
No. 2 N. R., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by I
lersey Railroad from foot of Courtlandtest. Resurning. paberg (opposite Easten) at 6.15 and 10.50 A. M. and F. M.
Somerville (way) at 6.50 A. M.
ELIZABETHPORT AND NEW-YORE
Leave New York at 8 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M. and 6 P. M.
Leave Elizabethport at 7 45 and 25 A. M., 14.0, 3 and 6 P. M.
GEORGE H. FEGRAM, Separintendent. CITY POLITICS.

THE WHIG PRIMARY ELECTIONS. A meeting of the Whig Joint Executive Committee was held at the Broadway House on Monday evening Gen. Hatt in the Chair, and Mr. BUTLER, of the

Twentieth Ward, Secretary.
On motion, a Committee was appointed to draw up a call for the primary elections to elect delegates for nominating our Judicial and other City officials this fall. After a recess of ten minutes the Committee reported as follows through their chairman, Mr. Jour

H. WHITE:

Broadway House, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

Democratic Weig Committees, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

Democratic Weig Committees are considered to the selection of the Committees and Delegates who are to assimate candicates to fill the important stations of judicial, administrative and legislative offices of the City and County of New York, Assemblyman and Representative in the City Councils, they are have no reason for complaint if they should be obliged to yote, as too often heretofors, for individuals whose recommendations will be, not that they are worthy of election, but that they are less objectionable than some others. No exertions on the day of the election will compensate for a neglect of this duty, and there is no good excuse for regisering it in the Whighest, where the primary elections will be held generally at such an about in the day, at such a piece, and under such register sectifies of time or business.

You are, therefore, arguely requested to unite with others in making up and supporting suitable thekets at the election provided for in the following.

vided for in the following

NOTICE.

Democratic While Primary Election, is be held, by ballot, or
the morning of Friday, Out. 5, between the hours of 64 and 94
A. A. The control of the primary Election is been also as the control of the primary election.

Each election to be conducted by three Inspectors selected
from the Why legal Inspectors in the Ward; no person to be
nermified to vote unless known to be a Whig by some of the
Inspectors or who shall be vonched for by a Whig; the Ward
Committees to appoint other inspectors to make up the number.

1. Three Delegates from each Ward to a Judiciary Conven-on, to nominate Surrogate, Recorder, City Judge and District therpay.

tion to nominate Surrogate, Recorder, they suggested Attorpey.

2. Three Delegates from each Ward to a Mayoralty Convention, to nominate a Mayor and Governor of the Alma-House.

3. Five Delegates to a City Convention to nominate a Register and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

4. Delegates to Congressional Conventions, as follows:

3d District, comprising the lat, 11d, 11d, 7th and VIIIth Wards, five Delegates each, and they to choose one Delegate at large before proceeding to nominate.

5th District, comprising the livits, Vith, Xth and XIVth Wards, five Delegates each, and they to choose one Delegate at large before proceeding to nominate.

6th District, comprising the VIIth and XIIIth Wards and Williamsburgh, six Delegates each, and they to choose one Delegate at large before proceeding to commission.

five Delegates each.

The District, comprising the 18th, XVIth and XXIth Wards, five Delegates each.

Stop District, comprising the 18th, XVIII and XXIth Wards, five Delegates each.

And the Whig electors of Williamsburgh ste respectfully requested to elect six Delegates to meet in Convention as above, with the Delegates of the VIII has AXIII the Wards.

A committee of eleven to communic a member of Assembly, to meet a such place as the Ward Committee may appoint, except in the latent AXIII the Wards.

and 11d Wards, comprising the 1st Assembly District.
d and Vith, comprising the 11d Assembly District.
(th, XIXth and XXIId, comprising the Xth Assembly Dis

XVIIIth and XXIst, comprising the XVIth Assembly District.

XVIth and XXth, comprising the XIVth Assembly District.

Each of which Wards shall choose five delegates to meet in Amembly District, overwhise, and in all except the Xth Assembly District, the Convention to choose a delegate at large.

8. A Charter Committee, of such number as the Ward Committee shall designate, to meet at such time and place as Ward Committees may designate, and to monitate an Alderman in each District, Assembly School Officers and Inspectors of Election, as except the 7th, which shall comest of it.

7. In the XIIth, XIXIA and XXIId Wards, 5 Delegates each to a Justices' Convention, to momente a Givil Justice and a Police Juscice for the VIIIh District. In the XVIth and XXIV Wards, 5 Delegates each to a Justices' Convention to monitate a Police Justice for the VIIIh District, and in the IVth, VII hand XIV Wards, 5 Delegates each to a Justices' Convention, to monitate a Police Justice for the VIIIh District, and in the IVth, VII hand XIVth Wards, 5 Delegates each to a Justices' Convention, to comit at a Police Justice for the VIIIh District.

TIME AND PLACE FOR CONVENTIONS TO MEET.

The Judiciary Convention at the Broadway House, on Meaday, Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Chapter of the Aster House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock.

The Convention at the Broadway House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock.

The Convention at the Broadway House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock.

The Convention of the Aster House.

The Convention of the Aster House. XVIIIth and XXIst, comprising the XVIth Assembly Dis

The Congressional Conventions on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, as follows:
Third District, at the Astor House,
Fourth District, East Streadway House, or, of Pike-st.
Sixth Dustrict, at Kirl's Hotel,
Seventh District, at the Lulaw House,
Lighth District, at the Lulaw House,
Lighth District, at the Union Cottage.
The Assembly Committees on Friday evening, Oct. 13, at the respective Ward Headquarters, or such other places as the Ward C. mmittee may designate, and the Conventions, at the same time as follows:
First District.—Its and Ild Wards, at No. 8 State-st.
Second District.—Ill d and Vith Wards, at Patten's Hotel.
Tenth District.—XIIIch, XIXth and XXIId Wards, at Conraid's Monumental Hotel in XIXth Ward. recents District-XVIIn and XXth Wards-at Entage

House. The Charier LAVID and AAID Wards-at Ease.

The Charier Committees at such time and place as the Ward Committees may designate.

The Justices' Convention for the Second District to meet at the Breadway House on Saturday evening, October 14, at 5 o'clock P. M.

That for the Seventh District, at the Monumental Hotel. And that for the Eighth, at the Eutaw House.

The different Ward Committees are requested to meet on Monday evening. Oct. 2, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements, and shall give at least two days notice in two or more Whig papers of the time and place of holding said Primary Elections, together with the name of the Inspectors of said Election.

mended that the General Committee appoint the three Inspectors for that Ward at the Primary Election to be held on Thursday, 6th of October next. A strong resolution in favor of the Whig State ticket recently nominated at Syracuse was offered and

adopted unanimously.

A special meeting of the Old Men's Whig General
Committee will be held on Thursday evening.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM

Robinson against Ireland. —Judgment affirmed, with Birdsall against New-Jersey Railroad and Trans-

stern against Van Camp and Herox.—Opporheimer against same.—The plaintiffs claim certain same due to them as assigners, and in order to hold defendants to bail allegs by aff-dayit that the debts were contracted through false representations. As there are various questions of fast left is doubt by the affidavit, a reference is ordered, with special directions.

Compensation for the Summen's Drouth.—We have no doubt the long-continued drouth will result in the atter extermination of myriads of insects, worms, animalculæ, &c., throughout extensive sections of the Union, which have hitherto preved highly detrimental to our valuable crops. A southern paper says that the joint-worm has been annihilated in many wheat-dields, having become dried to powder before arriving at maturity and shedding their pestiferous brood for another season's ravages. This is one way that our farmers may be compensated for their short crops. If they are further taught economy in feeding what they have only to animals that can best digest and make a suitable return for their food, and in an economical manner; if it will further teach them to plant early and have their fields deeply plowed, well pulverized and manured, so as to afford a continued though partial supply of moisture from the atmosphere, during even the driest time, then they will have received ample compensation for the limited diminution of their present season's crops.

(American Agriculturist.)

tion for the limited diminution of their present season's crops. [American Agriculturist.]

The Cleveland Plaindealer says Douglas is an extremely pious and devout man, never using a word of profane language, and having prayers in his family night and morning. This is an entirely new tack for the small giant to take. Hitherto the communion ables at which be has sat have been in taverse and groceries, and the wine has had a marvelous smack of brandy and whicky. We wonder if this holy man now has all the political meetings at which be speaks upon the Nebraska bill opened and closed with prayer. Who knows but he will manage to collist warmly in his support for the next Presidency the five thousand clergymen whom he denounced so ferociously in the Senate for their remonstrance against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? Isn't it very likely he may soon become such a saint that he will assume, like those five thousand preschers, to speak "in the name of Almighty God!" [Louisville Jour.

Stranger than Fiction.—Forty-two years ago a young man belonging to Salem enlisted in the army and marched to the frontiers, leaving here a wife, and a child about a year old. No tidings being heard from him he was given up as dead, and twenty-fear years after his disappearance his supposed widow married again. On Monday last the soldier returned from the wars alive and well, having, it is said, been residing in Canada West for many years. His dangheter, whom he left an infant, is now married and the mother of a family. His wife and her second husband and his sisters are all living; and how he can explain his absence, or how the respective rights of the parties in this "strange, eventful history" will be adjusted, remains to be determined. [Salem (Mass.) Eg.

NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST via the NEW-JERSEY RAIL-ROAD-U. R MAIL and EXPERS LINES.—Leave New-York foot of Courdinatives. at 7, 2 and 10 A. M., and 45 and 67 M. Through in Four Houre. Fare, 42 Sin 7, 62 Fin 67, and 63 in 2, 10 and 6. New-York Accommendation Line leaves at 12, at 62, ricepping at all way stations. Through include middle for Cincinnati (at 616) and the West, and for Reliminary, Washington, Merfells, her, and through begange chanted to Washington Merfells, her, and through begange chanted to Washington in 5 and 10 A. M. and 6 F. H.